

White and unblemished is the new book, un-

touched by the fingers of crime, greed, and all

by the Almighty Author and given to the world

So it departs upon its mission for good or for

needs to be returned to the hand which gave it. | and devotion to the Constitution of the United

evil, its deeds ever uncrringly recording them-

its worthiness to occupy a place in the Eterosi

What will the pages of the book reveal? Are

they worth the keeping after having been

the multitude of evil? or has the handling of

these same books by the sisterbood of charity

Here is a book having a very new look about

well thumbed, and though it is mellow with

age, every letter is distinct, plainly showing

been a self-sacrificing volume; has given cheer-

vice to all it has come in contact with. Shall

not this book lie at His right hand? But

what disreputable-looking look is this? It is

covered with filth, and is hardly recognizable

gone, some of the chapters are missing, but the

The story began in innocence, but as it ad-

to mold and decay with its own unworthiness.

bound in the gold of His love, their pages

printed anew in His blood, their title-page

transfigured with the glory of His likewess,

then sealed with the seal of immortality and

AS A POINTER.

Carolina's famous humorist, Edgar Wilson

man, or the funny journal, which persists in

JUST A FEW THINGS,

I would advise him, for the sake of some poor

Let us comment on this, "Years ago, when

woman was more womanly and took care of her

Perhaps the latter part is true, but I must

house, educated and trained her children, men

Tell me, is not a woman just as womanly

I am sorry that his feminine friends are all

wonder if they do not know about "ward-

distinguished women with the prefix 'Miss

to their name." So have I, Mr. Seaman, and

probably there would be more, if men all thought

of women as you seem to, as "new-fangled, up-

feature in the whole paper, but his article, on

the whole, calls to mind an absurd yet true-to-

"A man at twenty, when he's young,

He loves to wag his active tongue,

He laughs to scorn the world of age

And thinks the ladies pine and die,

He knows what a chump he is."

B. A. Bower, 1122 Michigan avenue, West

THE C.C. BAND.

By Henry F. Berringer,

With our motto is enwrought, It's color sky-blue tint and white;

SORRY FOR SCRIPS.

DEAR L. H. W .: I am really sorry for Scripps,

and don't want him to "bust," so I'll report

that I am safe at home. I think the boys have

had about enough fun at my expense, and if

they do not soon cease their jesting the coming

woman will come, and she will come with a

A little bird told me that the reason Mr.

Buchen was so auxious for me to come to Re-

union was that he wanted to find out whether

I would really have nerve enough to appear in

bloomers, and added that if I did he was so

bashful he knew he would blush terribly.

Mr. Buchen told me that he had quite a nice

Before it goes to sleep at night It says, "Forget-me-not."

Like a mighty army
We are marching through the land;
Our metto is "Pro Patria,"

Progress and Patriotism our object grand.

He thinks he knows it all,

" He struts around in noble rage,

The world is all his own,

And lists to self alone,

"He wears a window in his eye

So see his whiskers grow.

Because they love him so.

But 'tis not till be's sixty that

"At forty, as you may suppose,

He's settled down to his

Yours Pro Patria-

Lansing, Mich.

A tiny little flower,

vengeance.

His closing advice is the only redeeming

Look at this. He says: "I have seen many

were more generally employed."

Well, is not that what he wants?

to-date mannish acquisitions."

life little quotation I recently read:

womanly years ago."

girl, perhaps one of those "up-to-date, mannish

law joke, and in as equally poor taste."

where,"

too tight.

main single.

"I wish to say right here that the funny

As a pointer, she says, for Amos L., whose

book read at the last great perusal?

placed in His vast library to rest in unchanging

But the redeemed books? Ah, they are re-

beginning and end is there.

Library of the Kingdom of God.

essence of the story pure and sweet?

as a transient pift.

OBJECTS.

Progress-Pertaining to all that tends to develop American intelligence on topics of the day, and the adoption of ways and means to secure this Patriotism-Historical study of our country, and

discussion thereon, which keeps alive the spirit of American independence and loyalty. Charity-Providing for the relief of the suffer-

ing and afflicted. An organization for Reunion purposes and to more practically enforce the principles of the Loyal Home Workers has been formed, of which Kate B. Sherwood is President, and to which all true and loyal members of the C. C. are eligible,

PLEDGE OF LOYAL HOME WORKERS. Pleage.-Believing that loyalty to the Union is fidelity to the cause of liberty, equality, and the | through the defiling hands of sin, crime, and a | bensive. How are we to do it? elevation of mankind, I solemnly pledge myself to safely guard our free institutions, and, to the extent of my ability, I will endeavor to disseminate a knowledge of their great underlying principles in the community in which I live, and I will stand by our country and our flag in all times of peril. I further pledge myself to an unselfish interest and labor, in all lines of work of the Association, for the promotion of Progress in all that elevates our American life. And I further piedge myself that I will, as I have ability and opportunity, extend, in the spirit of charity, sympathy and aid to ose in distress and need, especially to the membership of our Association.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Principles and Pledge to which Every C. C., and Loyal Home Worker Can Conscientiously Subscribe.

ATTENTION, ONE AND ALL! The Loyal Home Workers have formally adopted the flag salute: "We give our heads and our hearts to God and our country. One, ing words to the downcast and righteous adcountry, one language, one flag." This salute will open all their meetings, as well as those of

C. C. and L.H W. Circles. And now what kind of literature is avail- as a book; its originality is almost entirely able for C. C. Circles and Loyal Home Workers. one and all, in meetings small or great? Without a doubt it will be found in "Our Country," published by the Patriotic League, New York City. Whoever will forward \$1 will ful pages were copied, and many good books get this patriotic monthly free, as that amount | were cast aside and trampled upon because of will constitute membership in the Patriotic | the pernicious influence of this one unholy League, and membership carries the privilege book. This among the glorified treasures of of literature free. Every Circle should have His library? Surely no, for it would be but a at least one copy for their regular meetings. | blot to His choice collection, so it is cast away They may constitute the President a member, and so have the reading of the magazine monthly, until each member shall see the value of being enrolled. The Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, and other patriotic associations, have already given their approval to the Patriotic League. A Chapter should be in connection of every L.H.W. or C. C. Circle.

PRINCIPLES OF THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE. We believe, 1. In the principles of the Declaration of Independence-that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their reasons for remaining single has attracted wide Creator with certain inalienable rights; that attention, Lida May sends the following examong these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of tract from a recent article written by North

2. That good character, intelligence, and Nye: helpful kindness to all creatures are the basis

of true citizenship. 3. That the public in assuming the educa- sarcastic and vinegary pictures or paragraphs tion of children becomes responsible to them | regarding the utter selfishness of the marriage not only for physical, industrial, mental, and | state, the perfidy of wives and the duplicity of moral culture, but also for special training, to | sweethearts ought to be, and will be, finally, the end that they shall be most happy, useful, sat upon by all honest people. It is as feeble

ligent and faithful citizens. 4. That it is our duty to consecrate ourselves to the service of our country; to study the history and principles of our Government; to faithfully discharge all obligations of citizenship; to improve our laws and their administration, and to do all which may fulfill the a few things. ideal of the founders of our Republic-a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people; of equal rights for all and special privileges for none; and to the maintenance of pinches somewhere, and we might guess such a Government we truthfully pledge to one another our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred

5. That we should endeavor to lead others to understand, accept, and extend these principles, and to uphold and defend the institutions of our country.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN'S PLEDGE.

I am a citizen of America, and heir to all

Let greatness and renown. As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place, so the health and happiness of my country depend upon each | question when he says "woman was more citizen doing his work in his place. I will not fill any post or pursue any business where I shall live upon my fellow-citizens without doing carning her own bread and butter and in being them useful service in return; for I plainly self-supporting as she was years ago, depend- over very hot. see that this must bring suffering and want to | ing upon her father for all these?

As it is cowardly for a soldier to run away from the battle, so is it cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being | their eyes light on such an article as he has of his country. America is my own dear land; | written? the nourishes me, and I will love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant, and civil soldier I am.

I will do nothing to desecrate her soil, or pollute her air, or to degrade her children, who | the voting of women, and if they do not have are my brothers and sisters. I will try to make any voice in making the laws, why is it a great her cities beautiful, and her citizens healthy and glad, so that she may be a most desirable | heelers," and "a' that and a' that"? home for children in days to come. THE WHEEL BENEFICIAL

It has been a question whether cycling was a beneficial exercise, as a whole, or the reverse.

An editorial writer in the Medical Brief, after reviewing much that has been said upon the subject in American and foreign publications, and has had long personal experience on the wheel besides, says it is the most beneficial of all athletic sports. The reasons given are that cycling calls a

multitude of sedentary men and women into the open air, and that the exercise is not limited to any one set of muscles; those of the leg being employed in pedalling, of the trunk in balancing, and the arms in steering. It promotes the circulation, long stagnant from inaction; stimulates the skin, the liver; in fact, the entire secretory system. Digestion improves, elimination is increased, and the system is rapfully brought into a state of physiological equilibrium.

The mental element is a prominent factor. There is the pleasant stimulus of emulation the necessity for constant alertness in meeting the emergencies liable to confront wheelmen upon public highways, and the keen enjoyment which attends the possession and exercise of skill in any line.

For women the art of wheeling is said to be peculiarly adapted, since the majority of women, while not actually diseased, suffer from chronic pelvic plethora, which the exercise speedily relieves. It also strengthens and develops the muscles of the abdomen, rudimentary in most cases, and obviates a tendency to adiposity.

CONVERSATION CLUB. "Everlasting Books," by Maggie L. Hover, Carrier of a Prize-Interchange of Thought and Sentiment by the C. C .- All in Which the Veterans Take a Leading Part.

MAGGIE L. HOVER'S PRIZE PAPER. Maggie L. Hover is welcomed back to the C. C. after a long absence, during which she has made marked progress in penmanship and composition. It is hoped all the silent C. C. are engaged in the same patient progress in self-culture and individual "book-making."

EVERLASTING BOOKS. By Maggie L. Hover, 5 North Hamilton St., Pough-

keepsie, N. Y. Our lives are books whose style of binding, Poor man! Talk of woman's curiosity! Mr. material, etc., are designed by the Divine Buchen's curiosity is almost as bad as that of Author, who sends His perfected drafts to the a man my friend and I passed yesterday. As press-room of Humanity, which turn out the | we wheeled by he called to us: "Say, fere you complete book; heautiful in its artistic con- got d' ploomers?" ception, symmetrical in form, and having the

carry his reasons back home. He added that it was probably as well, as he had said some real SUNDAY mean things about the girls, though he did not mean one word of it. I wonder if Mr. Seaman's reasons are not in

the same fix? Does he really mean everything? I doubt it; yet, if he thought he would have to take his wife to the molasses line he is perfectly right in remaining single. One of his acquaintances told me Mr. Seaman's description of the girl he would marry. She was nice, but I am afraid she would also have

an ideal mate, and in that case he might not be "in it." Loyally-Edith M. Haines, 1712 East, St. Louis, Ill. PATRIOTISM-PART II.

By J. H. Neaderhauser. The Puritan fathers and Washington and Lincoln have nobly exemplified love of country. We may not be called upon as they were to repel a military foe with flaunting banners and arrayed in all the panoply of war, but we have need of an everyday patriotism to repel secret, insidious foes, so much more dangerous to our fair land A spirit of practical patriotism permeates our

that would soil and destroy its clean pages. | our country,) through the Constitution, ani-Thus, in its pristine purity, it is approved of | mates every heart of the L. H.W. No more comprehensive view of patriotism can be found than that contained in the principles of our Order: "To keep alive the spirit of patriotism among all our people; to enselves until at last it is a finished book, and | courage a patriotic press; to stimulate fidelity

noble Order. Our motto, "Pro Patria," (for

Then by its chronicled story it is judged as to | States, and the principles of National unity and equal rights to all," Let us examine these principles. Our purpose is to keep alive the spirit of patriotism among all our people. That is all-compre-

First. By encouraging a patriotic press. That is essential. Every intelligent person knows counteracted the contamination and so left the | that the public press molds public sentiment in this country to-day. All classes act upon this fact, capitalist, politician, preacher, re-

it, seeming to say: "You may look at, but former, must not touch me." Its pages are unthumbed, Second Second. By stimulating fidelity and devotion its print is small, and altogether it is uninvitto the Constitution and laws of the United ngly cold. The story it tells is egotistical States. The great thing left us by our fathers from beginning to finis; it has had no part in | was liberty, not license. But look at those saving a soul, or yet the destroying of one; it | great cankers that disfigure and defame our has been a useless book, living and caring for | fair Columbia. Here a costly, bloody strike, self only. Shall this work flud a place in His and there a lyching, perpetrated by so-called See, here is another book. It is prefaced

The grasping capitalist and anarchistic labwith the Golden Rule, has a worn cover, is over are both to be despised as traitors, and they who take the law into their own hands, thus preventing justice, are enemies to our country. loving care and judicious treatment. It has If our fathers established anything it was libpassed through many hardships, but has always erty, but liberty under law, as the safeguard of our society.

> WIDE-AWAKE VERMONTERS. O. O. Kellogg, Poultney, Vt., would like to hear from members. Mr. Kellogg is an S. of V.; said abbreviation should be and is a good passport to all C. C. hearts; so, brothers and sisters, I commend him to your good graces as a jolly, 19th century boy, over whose letters you won't

Eugene Leonard, Middletown Springs, Vt. vanced became critical, then uncharitable, diswould like correspondents. Brother Leonard sipated, sinful, and the end was crime. Its sindeserves all the above and much more. What has become of the Wolcott colony? Inrmation gladly received at these Headquar

> attend the next Reunion if not placed in the rear-guard. G-o-o-d. He is hereby appointed scout. His orders are to keep 50 yards in advance of the company. Lenore A. Rivers, Assistant Secretary. PASSING IN REVIEW.

Pat Ready is now in Gardiner, Mass. He will

I am more than pleased with my prize book, "Dream of the Ages."-C. U. Belcher, Enterbeauty forever. How shall your book and my prise, Kan. It is Mrs. Margaret L. Silfz, not Litz, Port

Chester, N. Y., who desires to exchange photo-Lida M. Bonney writes that she is greatly pleased with The Loyal Home Worker, edited by Charles Gulyon, Knoxville, Tenn., among the contributors being G. Elmer Slater, Emmett C. Searcy, Kate Warthen Searcy, John Brunny, and others.

Henry K. Berringer, Mayville, N. Y., would like to exchange postal autograph's with C. C. friends in Eric, Titusville, or Pittsburg. . THAT FIVE-POINTED STAR.

DEAR EDITOR: Will you permit an old soldier to thank Anna A. Howell for the history and patriotic while children, and become intel- in the way of humor as the poor old mother-in- of the flag? And I would like to ask why the stars on our flag are five-pointed, while the stars on our coin have six points. I have heard that Mrs. Ross did not like the

DEAR L.H.W. AND C. C. FRIENDS: Seeing design as she received it, with the six-pointed an article in your paper written by Mr. Sea-English star, and so cut out one of the points man, I could not resist the temptation of saying and adopted the five-pointed star of France. Is there any history for this? Will some of First, let me quote this part of his paper: our L.H.W. or C.C. friends please answer? If I am lectured after the conclusion of this

It is a comfort to me, as I and my compaper, I shall take it for granted that the shoe rades pass off the stage, to see our young folks taking up the work, and we feel assured that Old Glory will be honored and protected. I Now, I think that is a mean jab, don't you? expect to knock for admittance to your L.H.W. Perhaps he thought we would not dare answer, for fear he would think our shoes were

Ferd Connor, Co. D. 31st Ohio, Buchtel, O. HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

acquisitions of the latter century days," to re- Yankee Pot Pie-Nice Meat Balls, and Bean Croquets.

YANKEE POT PIE.

Stew a last Spring's chicken slowly until tender, add milk, and make about three pints of nice, well-seasoned gravy, adding a lump of butter with the thickening. Have ready some warm baking-powder biscuits, open them and lay on a platter with the crust sides down. Just before serving turn the chicken and gravy

NICE MEAT BALLS. Save all your nice bits of meat or chicken for several days. Chop fine, add some chopped

so mannish, really. Do you wonder that, as he puts it, "they scorn the idea of marriage" when onion, as much fine crumbs as you have meat, salt, pepper, and thyme, if you have it. Moisten with cold gravy or milk, make into balls and Did anyone think on that little story of his fry. "wiley" who didn't know much about politics? BEAN CROQUETS. What next, you will ask, in the line of uses I remember an article of his, I think, against

to which we may put the old stand-by bean? And are they good? Well, just try them and see. Pick over and wash a pint of white beans; soak over night. In the morning wash again; put in cold water and simmer until soft. Put them through a colander, and add a tablespoonsait, and half as much of pepper. Mix, cool, make into oblong forms, roll in eggs, then in bread crumbs; fry in smoking-hot lard, and serve hot with just a dust of sugar. SECOND GENERAL ORDERS, L.H.W.

HEADQUARTERS LOYAL HOME WORKERS. 5761 MINERVA AVE., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1895. General Orders, 2.

I. The new application cards are now ready. Each member who pays up for 1896 will receive one of these cards, which can be carried wherever he goes, in pocket or card-case. All new members, enrolled since the Louisville Reunion, will be furnished membership cards on their enrollment in the Association. II. Let us all unite to build up our member-

ship with good material, and increase its numbers as much as possible. We want an active, live membership, interested in the practical teaching of Progress and Patriotism. To promote the best interests of the Association, and to arouse the energetic efforts of members, the dues of each member obtaining three new members for the L.H.W. will be remitted for 1896. This offer is good to Jan. 1, 1896, on which date the dues of a large majority of the members for 1896 should be in.

III. Many of the State Secretaries have not responded to the request in Order 1 for all Secretaries to report to Headquarters. If a Secretary is not sufficiently interested in the L.H.W. to comply with orders from Headquarters, which they have pledged themselves to obey, such Secretaries will be relieved and replaced by live, active patriots.

IV. Let every member resolve again to support the administration this year. It was upon these conditions that your present officers accepted their respective offices, and without your earnest support they can do little. Let us take new courage from the fact that the Loyal Home Workers are fast receiving the approval of patriotic leaders and educators. A letter received by the Secretary from Adj't-Gen. Irvin Rebbins says: "The Commanderin-Chief hails with pleasure any instrument or association by which loyalty to our Government or patriotism may be fostered and increased, and it seems that your Association combines many features that will be conducive to this object. Whenever it is possible to do anything reasonable to further the objects of your Association, we will be pleased to do so. By order of KATE B. SHERWOOD, President. A. L. SEAMAN, Secretary.

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Nov. 24, 1895.

Subject: The Woes of Intemperance. Isa. 5:11-22.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTORY. We recently read the following: "France has a prodigy in the person of Jules Zostat of La Rochelle, who, it is said, knows by heart all the verses of the Bible. He has such a marvelous memory, that when asked at random any verse, no matter if it begins a sentence or is a continuation of the preceding verse, he will

recite the lines." We at times hear the criticism that our Sunday Schools are not emphasizing, as would be well, the call for learning, as we say, by heart, some portion each week of the Bible. A word is enough on this subject. We know how verses learned in childhood stick to the mind all through life. We would suggest attention to this matter.

Mr. D. L. Moody lately spoke the following words at a meeting in Boston. We give them space, hoping they may be suggestive: "There | rather than denounce evil men because they are two or three books I would like to recommend. Alexander Cruden's 'Concordance.' Let me just pay my compliments to the 'question quarterlies,' and then leave them. Get all the help you can out of the lesson leaves, but when you go into the class take the whole Bible. You never will learn anything about the Bible out of question books. You need to study the word itself, have the Bible in your hand, get familiar with it. When you come before the class don't come in on crutches. Why is it so many boys stay out of Sunday School? They are afraid of exposing their ignorance. They don't know how to handle the Bible and find anything in it."

The lesson prescribed for this week is from the prophecy of Isaiah. The Prophet Isaiah.

We shall be the more interested in this lesson if we know something of the author. Knowledge as to the writer is a great help toward a fuller understanding of his volume. Outline on Isaiah the Prophet.

Forms of the name? Esaias, Esav. Meaning of the name? Salvation of Je-Epithets? "First of the Prophets."

"Evangelic Prophet." "Gospel Prophet." When born? 789 B. C. Where born? Jerusalem. Name of father? Amos. Name of mother? Unknown. Nationality?. Jew. Tribe? Judah. Under what Kings? See notes. Wife? Name unknown. Sons? Shear-jashub.

Maher-shalal-hash-baz. Writings? Book of Isaiab. Contemporaries? Micah. Method of death? Sawn asunder. When? 700 B.C. Where? Jerusalem. Age? 89. Burial? Near Siloani.

Notes on Outline. 1. For the form Essias, see St. Mt., 4:14. For the form Eszy, see Ecc'us, 48: 20, 22. 2. The father was not Amos the prophet 3. Isaiah prophecied under Kings Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz. Hezekiah, and Manasseh. He

began when 20 years old. Hence-Age at start. 20 years. Under Uzzlah, Under Jotham, 16 " 14 Under Alfaz, Under Hezekiah, 29

Under Manasseh, 7 " Age at death, 89 " But a tradition has it he was 120 years old when he died. 4. Some writers make Isaiah author of only

the first 39 chapters of the book of Isaiab. 5. On "sawn asunder," see Heb., 11: 37. 6. It is said the body was removed from near Siloam to Paneas, and again removed to Constantinople, 442 A. D. 7. Amos is also written Amoz and Amotz.

Remarks as to the Lesson. The fifth chapter of Isaiah begins with a very beautiful parable, which reminds one somewhat of the Song of Solomon. We may call it the (Old Testament) Parable of the Vineyard. Six woes are pronounced in this chapter. See verses, 8, 11, 18, 20, 21, 22. Six classes of sins are denounced. Our lesson considers five of these woes. The first woe-verses 8 to 10-is launched against the sin of covetuousness, avarice. Two of the woes, which we now study, are uttered against intemperance-verses 11-17, which are the second woe, and verses 22 and 23, which are the sixth woe. We shall consider at this time verses 11-17 and 22, 23, as being akin, all re-

lating to the evil of the use of strong drink. WOES OF DRUNKENNESS. Data. Isaiah, 5: 11-17, and 22, 23,

Time and Place. These woes were uttered in about the year 760 B. C., probably at Jerusalem. Words and Phrases. 1. Woe. Vs. 8, 11, 18, 20, 21, 22. Woe is an

exclamation used in denunciation, and also expressive of sorrow. 2. Rise up early * * follow strong drink. In ancient custom it was regarded unsuitable to get intoxicated early in the day. Acts, 2:15; 1 Th., 5:7. Morier says: "The Persians, when they commit a debauch, arise betimes, and esteem the morning as the best time for beginning to drink wine, by which means they carry on their excess till night." Matthew Henry ful of molasses, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a says: "Commonly they that are drunken are tablespoonful of soft butter, a teaspoonful of drunken in the night when they have dispatched (the duties) of the day; but these neglect business and sit at their cups all day and continue till night, till wine inflame their lusts." The habit of sitting down deliberately and passing many hours in a drunken bout is noticed in many parts of the East. D'Avoieux mentions an illustration, citing the case of some Arabs of Mt. Carmel who passed two days and two nights in the drinking of two casks of wine. Tavernier tells us the Persian King once sent for him early in the morning and kept him all day and into the night. The writer adds: "At last the King, growing sleepy, gave us leave to depart, which we did very

willingly, having bad hard labor for 17 hours together." 3. Strong drink. V. 11. Wine is specified in the same verse, and also mentioned in Vs. 12. 22. The Hebrew word here used and translated strong drink" is from a root which means to drink deeply, to become drunken. We generally understand a stronger drink than wine. and hence the frequent expression "wine and strong drink." It certainly produced intoxication, and was therefore highly alcoholic. Hence fermentation is implied. We find, however, that even this liquor was not quick to produce drunkenness, for the drinkers kept at it for many hours. By degrees it kept producing more and more unconsciousness till the man was completely drunken. 4. Inflame them. V. 11. We remember out

American Indians call intoxicating drinks fire-water." 5. Harp. V. 12. The harp was invented by Jubal. Gen., 4: 21. It had generally 10 strings, and was played by the hand. It is spoken of much in connection with religious services. We notice this in reading the psalms. David played the harp in effort to remove the melancholy of Saul. At times a plectrum was used in playing on the harp. The instrument is almost always associated with scenes of joy,

victory or praise. 6. Viol. V. 12. That was a stringed instrument, bottle-shaped. It was most often played by means of the fingers. We do not know its origin. It appeared among the Hebrews in time of Saul. It was generally employed in religious services or joyful occasions.

7. Tabret. V. 12. The Hebrew name toph, and this, some hold, gave name to the valley of Tophet, near Jerusalem, from the fact that tabrets were played with great violence to drown the cries of children who were being sacrificed in said valley to the cruel god, Moloch. It was a kind of kettle-drum. We The leaves are as yet unprinted, but each book is numbered and has its allotted pages.

I have learned of a very simple home treatment which on the subject, "Why I am single," but said that wolf and it is much used in the Louisville meeting on the subject, "Why I am single," but said that wolf and it is much used in the time, so he had to the leaves are as yet unprinted, but each book is numbered and has its allotted pages.

I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cureall female disorders, painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacements or irregularities, and will gladly the tree to any suffering woman, Add's Mabel E. Rush, Jollet, ill the harens. The Turks name it doff, and it is much used in the harens.

12; Ernest, Kosciusko McGinty, 11; Serpeggiando, Arty Fishel, Remardo, Adelante, 10; Cinders, Holly, Uredge, Arpel, Empty, O. Range, Joel H.

strument in our flute. It was most used on joyful occasions. It is classed among wind instru-

ments. We do not know its origin. 9. Are gone. V. 13. Render, shall go. The punishments were in store. The events are spoken of as though then being experienced. The prophet could see the people going into captivity, etc., so vividly was he impressed with 10. Captivity. V. 13. The captivity which

was afterward suffered in Babylon. 11. Contrasts. Compare famished, V. 13, with feasts, V. 12; thirst of V 13 with free use of strong drink in V. 11; the sense of strength under the influence of wine and the utter exbaustion of V. 15.

12. Honorable men-multitude. V. 13. There are the two classes-the leading, wealthy, official, and also the mass of the people, the multitude, the common people, as

13. Hell. V. 14. The place of departed spirits. So many shall die that hades, sheol, expands to allow the incoming of such great numbers. Those inflicted with hunger and thirst (V. 13) could not long endure and would pass into the other state beyond death. 14. Lambs of V. 17 parallel the faithful Jews, while the "fat ones" are those who exalt themselves-the mighty men of V. 15. 15. Waste places. V. 17. The locality of the

captivity of V. 13. 16. Straugers. V. 17. Heathen. The Babylonians are meant. 17. Justify the wicked for reward. V. 23. Men who for money sell principle; men who crystals. 6. A village of Greece. 7. Cross-bows. apologize for evil if they can make money by it; men who call righteous persons unrighteous

References. Verse 11. Woe to drinkers of wine, etc. Prov. 23; 29, 30; Is., 5; 22; Amos, 6; 1, 6. Rise early, Ecc., 10: 16, 17; Pet., 2: 13. Verse 12. On musical instruments in general at drunken banquets, etc. Am., 6:5, 6.

are unrighteous.

Harp. Dan., 3: 5.

Viol. Am., 5: 23; 6: 6. Tabret. Gen., 31:37; Is., 24:8. Pipe. 1 Sam., 10:5; 1 Cor., 14:7; 1 Ki., 1

Regard not the Lord. Job., 34: 27; Ps., 28: Verse 13. Therefore (because of their sins) my people are destined to captivity, etc. Hos., 4:6 Have no knowledge. Hos., 4:6; Isa., 1:3; St. Luke, 19: 44.

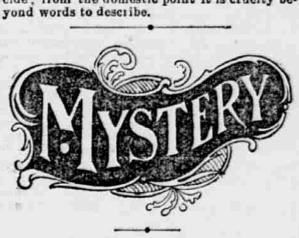
Verse 15. Mean man. 2:9; 31:8; Prov., 22: 29. 2 Mac., 15: 38. Mean man brought low. 2: 9, 11, 17. Verse 17. Fat ones. 10:16.

Verse 22. See V. 11. Verse 23. Justify the wicked. Pro., 17:15; 24:24.

Temperance. The Bible has no good word for excesses of any kind. The body is particularly sacred. Drunkenness is ruinous to physical development; the enemy of health. Then, business is a duty, and no one has a right to compromise his financial interest by the losses that come from sprees. In excitement of intemperance comes intoxication that demands unusual means of gratifying the passions. Music is called for and the mind rages. We see the serious consequences. The bodily organs are inflamed. V. 11. The mind is crazed. The feelings are worked up to highest pitch. And when the masses so err there come public harm. The matter may grow to such proportions as to produce National disaster. The Jews were subjected to captivity as a consequence of their evil doings. Instead of enjoying a land of plenty, they were carried into faminous regions; instead of having well-watered territory, they were carried to a section wanting even in enough good drinking water. Great destruction followed to human lifegraves were numerous—and even hades is imagined enlarging to receive the hosts. Palestine became a pasturage for lambs, and enemies (fat ones) came into its possession. How depraved men can become under the influence of strong drink! They treat even God slightingly. Verse 12. They are heedless of the beauties and richness of nature. They are not impressed with the almightiness of Deity. They go so far as even to descend to justifying evil men in their wickedness. They deny to righteous men their righteousness. They give to the one what he does not have, and take from the other that | 11. A letter. which he has. They say of evil men that they are good, and of good men that they are evil. All this for a reward, bribe, hush-money, or

something of the sort. Drunkenness is utterly degrading. P. T. Barnum once made the following proposition to the city of Brotherly Love: "I will undertake, and give bonds for the fulfillment of the contract, that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor and give me as much as was expended there for liquor last year. I will pay all the city expenses; no person living within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress and suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man, and woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid, a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person, and I will clear a half-million or a million

dollars by the operation." It is a good indication of our times that the question of temperance is being taken into the laboratory Prof. C. F. Hodge is making valuable experiments at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on the physiological and mental effects of alcohol. We believe science will question. We know the learned are at odds as to the effects of alcohol, some claiming it is a food, others that it is injurious, and only injurious; that it is a drug, a poison. We wait results from the laboratory. Then, the problem of heredity enters here. Legislators are all at sea on the question. One thing is settled, drunkenness is woeful; from the church standpoint it is a sin; from the legal point it is a crime; from the medical point it is suicide; from the domestic point it is cruelty beyoud words to describe.



CONDUCTED BY R. O. CHESTER

ANSWERS TO NO. 208-SEPT. 12, 1895.

URE

CROWS

2021-Benedict Arnold's treachery.

AHN

GLOAM



AUGUST SOLVING. Puzzles published during the month, 45; to which Puzzles published during the month, 45; to which answers were received as follows: Alumnus, G. Race, Guidon, 47; C. Saw, 46; Ben Trovato, Malenco, 42; Frank Lynn, 40; Leone, 39½; Eitlah, Assero, 38; Comrade, J. E. W., 37; Ellsworth, Harry, 34; Mrs. G. P. C., 30; Rokeby, 26; Dr. I. A. D. Blake, Bison, 25; Nyas, Lillian Locke, 22; Carlo, 2 E. Z., P. O. Stage, 20; Teepcekay, Hi Patia, H. O. Mer, 19; Eugene, Lydia, 18; Lucile, Lew Ward, Primrose, Pearlie Glen, 17; Aidyl, H. S. Nut, Lucrezius Borgers, 14; A. Dandy, Mazy Masker, Calvin, Solon, 13; Will o' the Wisp, N. E. Moore, 12; Ernest, Kosciusko McGinty, 11; Serpeggiando

S. Pipe. V. 12. We get an idea of that in- Hint, Nedmae, 9; Zorosster, Swamp Angel, Dan D. Lyon, K. L. M., 8; Frantz, Miss Terry, 7; T. O'Boggan, 6; Beech Nut, Haidee, Cloffe Innished, 5; Veteran, 4½; Novus Homo, Ace, Locust, L'Allegro, Phil, Jo Urnai, Cosette, Zaida, 4; Two-Forty, Taters, Carroll Ton, Anneite, 3; Jo King, Pat Riot, Janus, Economy, 2; C. Lam, Newcomer, 1. Total, 84. Complete Lists, 3.

PRIZE WINNERS. 1. G. Race; 2, Will o' the Wisp; 3. Lew Ward; 4. Oloffe Innished; 5. Cosette; 6. Lillian Locke.

> NEW PUZZLES,-NO. 216. NO. 2083-DECAPITATION. (A maiden's plea.)

Take back the kiss you gave last night When bushes one were siyly screening; Twas mean that way to show your might-Take back the kiss you gave last night. You see it really wasn't right That smack, with Two its hidden meaning. Take back the kiss you gave last night When bushes one were slyly screening!

-Locust, Allegheny, Pa.

NO. 2084-5-DIAMONDS. I. A letter. 2. English physician and medical writer; 1603-1689, 3. English politician; b. 1824.

4. Aims. 5. To entertain.* 6. The distribution of nerves in an animal. 7. Tentacle. 8. A positive law. 9. Dexterity. (Encyc. Dict.) 10. One of the Friendly Islands, 11. A letter.

-X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y. 1. A letter. 2. An arctic fish allied to the cod. 3. Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having a com-mon radiating point. 4. Watchwords given only to officers of guards, 5. Minerals of a white or gray color, occurring massive and in isometric 8. A place or establishment where flax is retted, 9. To press together. 10. A town of Spain. 11. A letter. —A DANDY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 2086-CHARADE. (To Maud Lynn.) I thought that love was like some lovely rose, That in life's TOTAL way unblemished grows, And sheds its fragrance on the Summer air-A vision like a maiden LAST and fair,

Unhurt by any stormy wind that blows. I thought that love was far too sweet for prose, A blossom that in Eden only grows-The treasure of a heart's own incense rare-I thought that love.

But now to-day my flower a Parmat shows-Unfaithful was the maid my true heart chose, Unfaithful to the deathless vow she sware-Now love to me no happiness can bear-Alas! how swift a flower's fragrance goes-I thought that love!

-Beken Nur, Newburg, N. Y. NO. 2087-8-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A common name for white poplar

(Century.) 3. A missile weapon of offense. 4. A village of France, department of Gironde. 5. To determine. 6. Red-throated divers. 7. Grieving. 8. Tired. 9. To leap. (Century.) 10. The unit of work or energy in the C. G. S. system. 11. 1. A letter. 2. A measure for cloth. 3. P. O., Loudoun Co., Va. 4. The sea anemone. 5. Richly.

6. A columnar cactus, native of Mexico. 7. A south

European plant of the genus Leontice. 8. Divinely

9. Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of

the Greek Peloponnesus. (Century.) 10. Gave.* -EUGENE, Cleveland, O. NO. 2089-DELETION. Two comes in various wave. He wheedles and inveighs; With velvet hand,

Or stern command.

inspired.*

The spirit low he lays. Dread theme of heart and pen; Dread specter unto men; Grim, fleshless Two A heart ne'er knew

But one of pitying ken! Through life's long durity, The greatest mystery! Yet list complete Some day we'll greet. And all His inness see! -Cynicus, Pawtucket, R. L.

NOS. 2090-91-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A pony. 3. Gutters. 4. Garreis. race, which inhabited different parts of Europe. . Worldliness.* 8. A crinoid, 9. Full of silt, 10. French General; b. 1812. 11. A letter. -ROKEBY, Ridge, O. 1. A letter. 2. Amiss.* 3. Mountains. 4. Green

muskmelons stuffed and spiced. 5. A drama to be acted by a single person, 6. The world after death, (Stand.) 7. P. O., Buena Vista Co., Iowa. 8. Crambe maritima. (Encyc. Diet.) 9. A vapor. 10. Uncie. -DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa.

NO. 2092-NUMERICAL.

Four to 1 of bright red hair,

A 13 to 16, standing by,

Plunged the owner in despair.

Must she fneur this 5 to 8, Which might her lover alienate? Then bitter 9 to 12 tears fell, Like dewdrops, from the mourning belle.

At once attracts the maiden's eye, And there, beneath the great Complete, She hopes, yet dreads, her love to meet. -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NOS. 2093-94-DIAMONDS.

1. One hundred. 2. A highwayman. 3. Sennet.* (Century.) 4. Health. (Dungl.) 5. A village of Carmarthen, Wales. (Bij.) 6. A lake and river of Labrador. 7. Outward thrust. 8. A genus of noc-turnal lemurine mammals. 9. P. O., Woodford Co., Ill. 10. Commenced. 11. A letter. -ARCANUS, Iowa City, Iowa. 1. A letter. 2. The long-tailed pangolin. 3. Fish-

spears.* 4. Increased in stature, 5. To shed, 6. in instrument, consisting of a tube having one end open and the other end covered with a thin, come to the help of solving the perplexing flexible membrane, to the center of which is at tached a small mirror. 7. To daub with glue. 8. Marine siluroid fishes. 9. Young bulls. 10. A town of The Netherlands, 11. A letter. -REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y.

PRIZES. Oloffe Innished authorizes us to offer 10 yearly subscriptions to "The Enigma" in this department The prizes will be awarded as follows: 1, 2, 3. For week's puzzles from those who have not heretofore sent solutions to Mystery. 4, 5, 6. For three origi

nal puzzles from new contributors, 7, 8, 9, 10. For best half-square, 11-word pentagon, GLIMMERGOWK diamond, and REX FORD square. In addition to the above we will award: 11. Best batch of large forms, that immensely funny book, 'Samantha at Saratoga." 12. Best large batch of forms, same. 13. Best flat from an Eastern puzzier, same. 14. Best flat from a Middle State puzzier, ame. 15. Best flat from a Western puzzler, same.

Open to every reader. CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

This issue of Mystery will reach quite a number in it, but to whom we hope it may become a weekly and welcome visitor in the future. Winter is drawing on apace-Winter with its long, cold evenings -which makes the study lamp, the puzzle column, and the old dictionary such delightful companions wherewith to while away the dragging hours. Let us have a grand revival of interest as the weeks wear on, until not one of our fraternity will care to remain without the genial warmth of our family circle. In inviting you all to join hands with us, we wish to call your attention, also, to "The Enigma," an up-to-date monthly department, which is clubbed with this paper at \$1.10 per and vitality of seeds, notes the remarkable annum. We have decided to offer all who favor us with one dollar, both publications one year, paying the excess of 10 cents ourselves, with the hope of enlisting the support of a large number of you who are as yet unmustered to our ranks. To take advantage of this proposition it will be necessary for you to send the money to "Puzzle NATIONAL TRIBUNE, marked personal. Many and valuable prizes will be awarded among our friends during the Winter season, all who par-ticipate in the solving and contributing tournsments being reasonably sure to win during the time of their subscription. If you send subscription this week and win either of prizes 1 to 10, you will receive "The Enigma" two years; or, the extra subscription will be placed at your disposal, to be sent to a friend, if you wish. Come with us and join the largest band of puzzlers you ever met!—Hereafter the asterisk (*) will be found after definitions of words that are obsolete. - An error, by no means uncommon with the younger puzzlers, is to "reverse the order of things" decapitations and curtailments, calling FIRST LAST and LAST FIRST. In a decapitation on the word hand, the entire word would be FIRST and and LAST; in a curtailment on the word week, the entire word ould be FIRST and wee LAST. Or, if you carried it further, week would be FIRST, wee NEXT and we LAST. To avoid difficulty, it is probably best to call the entire word WHOLE or ALL, in which case we would have week WHOLE, wee FIRST, and we LAST, etc. Tyros should paste this in their hats.

We hope to hear again from W. A. Moore, jr., and R. E. Porter.—Adelante's "Nuterackers' Corner" this month contains a lot of select verse work and half-tone of her friend Hannah E. Taylor.—We miss the genial presence of our dear friend Hattie Heath, whose health, we hope, is not so poor it will preclude the possibility of her meet-ing with us again this Winter. R. O. CHESTER.

Wonders of Gold-Beating. At the late World's Fair held in Paris, the gold-beaters of Berlin exhibited gold

light.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Winter Storage of Vegetables.

The following methods of keeping vegetables, so as to afford a supply in Winter, are very simple and have been practiced for many years, always with the best success. Take a number of sugar barrels without heads, and sink them in some convenient place near the house, leaving the rim about three inches above the surface of the soil.

Pack the earth firmly around the barrel, to prevent surface water from running down the sides and getting into the vegetables from below. Then fill the barrels about two-thirds full of beets, turnips, carrots, or ruta bagas, and cover them with a piece of matting or old carpet, to keep the air from them. Cover the barrel with an ordinary cover with a rim that comes down about an inch. Upon this place a stone or some other weight that will prevent the wind from lifting the cover.

In these barrels the vegetables can be kept until the following April, just as fresh as when taken from the ground. The warm moisture that is constantly coming from below keeps back the cold from above. The temperature in the barrels is at all times just above the freezing point, which is the best possible for the vegetables. Should the thermometer indicate more than 15° of frost, it would be best to throw matting or some other slight extra protection over the barrels.

In taking up roots of all sorts, great care should be exercised not to break or injure them in any way, as mutilation of this kind not only opens the road for decay, but injures, if not destroys, their best edible qualities. This is a more important matter than is generally supposed, and the putting away of vegetables in a careless or indifferent manner has led many to think that vegetables are of little value in Winter.

For parsnips and salsify we mix soil with the roots, not that they keep fresher, but because the soil takes from them some acrid properties, which renders them more delicate and wholesome.

Cauliflowers that just begin to head late in the season, if put in barrels this way, roots down, will perfect their heads during Winter, and can be had as good in February as in Oc-

Cabbages should be pulled up by the roots and be buried roots down, in trenches about one foot deep. Pack them closely together in the trench, three heads in width, making the center row of heads a little higher than the side rows, cover with soil to the depth of a foot, and, after the ground is lightly frozen, cover with corn-stalks or straw, to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, and this will, at the same time, prevent the ground from freezing, so they can be taken out when required.

Squashes and pumpkins should not be touched by frost. They will not keep if they are. They should be taken in early, leaving a small portion of the vine attached to the stem, and placed on shelves in a dry room free from frost. In this manner they will keep perfectly for several months.

Potatoes should be kept in pits, as it would require too many barrels for a Winter's supply. Throw out the earth to the depth of two feet, making the pit of any desired size. Throw in the potatoes in a conical pile, observing that every potato is perfectly sound. Cover the potatoes with rye or wheat straw to the depth of three inches. Over this throw a foot of earth. It is well to leave a small opening at the apex for heat and moisture to escape. This is the way potatoes were kept through the Winter a hundred years ago, and there has been no better method discovered since.

It must be perfectly understood that potatoes and vegetables generally will not keep by the methods described, excepting where the subsoil is of a gravelly nature, or such that affords perfect bottom drainage. - American Gardening.

Grapes for Long Keeping.

For long keeping, select tough-skinned late varieties, especially Vergennes; line a basket with paraffine paper, carefully pack the perfect bunches in, and cover with the same paper. Store in a cool room. The vines may now be trimmed at any time, and if you have varieties that are not quite hardy in your locality, better lay the canes down on the ground, and perhaps cover lightly with soil.

Cleaning the Farm Wells. A great many wells are dry this Fall that have not been in that condition for years. It makes considerable inconvenience, but it is really a good thing. It gives an opportunity for cleaning it. It is astonishing what an amount of filth will accumulate in the bottom of a well that has been enclosed. three lists of one or more answers to above, or next | Much sickness in the country is due to impure water which looks to be clear and pure but is not. When the well is cleaned, it is a good plan to sink it deeper, so as to strike springs not so near the surface. This deeper well will be less likely to become foul. Most wells were at first dug too shallow, and

the bacteria from the surface soil made their water always very unhealthful. Lettuce Under Glass. As briefly stated by Prof. L. H. Bailey, the requisites for growing lettuce under glass are a low temperature, solid beds or at least no bottom heat, a soil free of silt and clay, but liberally supplied with sand, and careful attention to watering. Rot and leaf burn are prevented by a proper soil and temperature

and care in watering and ventilation. Vitality of Seeds Tested.

Prof. Lazenby, of Ohio Experiment Station. in making tests for ascertaining the purity various species. Different samples of wheat germinated not less than 10 times after intervals of a week or more, during which time the seeds were kept perfectly dry. Corn will germinate nearly as often. Clover and the grass seeds germinate but once, as a rule. This helps to explain why a good stand of grass or clover is difficult to obtain in unfavorable seasons, while failure with wheat or grain from alternate wet or dry conditions seldom occurs, provided the seed is good. It may also be one reason why certain garden seeds will endure much greater neglect than

> "He Jests At Scars." [Bellefonte (Pa.) Gazette ?

Shakspere, in his play of "Romeo and Juliet," made a young nobleman say: "He jests at scars who never felt a wound." A truer sentiment never was uttered, nor one more applicable to modern times. We are not one of those who believe in surrendering everything to the veteran soldier of the late war, but we are one who does not believe that service such as they rendered should be treated with disrespect. Those of us who were too young to enlist cannot and should not forget the going and the home-coming of our boys. The memory of their gaping wounds-too horrible to look upon-their farewells as if the last, their devotion and faithfulness to the cause of the Union, their happy and final return and the rejoicing over leaves that were so thin that actual experi- their home-coming, are memories that shall ment showed it to take 282,000 of them piled linger long. Forget them? Never as long as one on top of another to make the thickness memory lasts. And when we look with unof an inch. Thin as they were, each leaf was becoming reverence upon their work or write so perfect and free from holes as to be abso- in jest the records of their sufferings, may lutely impenetrable by the strongest electric | these eyes grow white in blindness and these hands fall palsied and helpless.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.